

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 190	2.	
Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.	-	-
DAILY, Per Month	80	50
DAILY, Per Year		
		00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8	00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month		70
Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York C	115	

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

For twenty or twenty-five years EMILE ZOLA has been the most industriously advertising and advertised literary producer in the world; and in that time probably no other novelist's works have had so many readers. The French-reading world is large; and ZoLA was translated in many countries. Some of his translators and publishers got themselves into trouble and even had a taste of the jail. " Nana," and some other specimens of that unnatural method which the "master" of Medan called " naturalism " and defended so vigorously and bitterly, stirred up tremendously his readers here, in England and Canada and Germany, and even in Italy, which one would have supposed more

We have never been able to take seriously M. Zola's scientific pretensions, but the objections to the morality of certain of his scenes will not hold water. The hardened reader of French novels approaches them in the same spirit in which CHARLES LAMB came to the Restoration Comedy. They depict a tolerant and generally impossible country: and it is a waste of wind to cry against the code that prevails there. ZOLA'S aims were highly moral. His devotion to his theory of art led him to spare the reader no detail. Tediousness, excess, and by no means immorality, was his foible; and in his last years he came pretty near falling into the guidebook class. " Rome," for example, is scarcely more than Baedeker sandwiched into a purely bourgeois and conventional misconception; and yet ZoLA's father was an Italian.

In the immense mass of his work. something vital, elemental and creative makes itself vaguely felt. There are many faults of taste in it. The scrapbook and the memorandum are allowed to appear too clearly. Crudity and overheightening and the passion for effect are too common in it; and its sheer enormousness is discouraging to the memory and hinders a sharp impression. But it has a brute force, imposing in itself. Apparently ZoLA was trying to outdo BALZAC, to write a whole cyclopædia of life, or shall we say the Human Tragedy? Remorse and madness, all the nanias and all the miseries, alcoholism

A the fatalities of heredity and degeneration, political and social and moral Contes à Ninon.

great " naturalist " was: how exact the Rougon-Macquart series, for instance, is in its dépiction of manners and morals real French peasant. Life is too short the most pleasure one of the least chardevil of " naturalism " does not appear. ZOLA at present.

His activity was almost stupendous.

journalist, a critic, a politician, a pamphleteer, an unsuccessful playwright, the head of a school of writers of whom GUY DE MAUPASSANT was the most illustrious, an indefatigable literary controversialist. He had the perfervid genius of Italy and the South of France. Something of the theatrical, the thirst for publicity was natural to him, a matter of inheritance and not of effort; and even his rather pompous pilgrimages to Lourdes and other sources of his books must have been congenial to his temperament, however shrewdly planned for purposes of "booming" by his publishers. He had served in their trade and knew its tricks. He never got into the Academy, although he said that since there must be one, he must belong. He had whacked at too many heads of authors. Indeed he loved a row as he loved a phrase; and even if the Republic did not become " naturalist," as he said it must or cease to be, he had the satisfaction of saying so.

The generous courage with which he to his own pecuniary injury, fought against almost all the French nation frothing at the mouth with the anti-Semitic madness is the noblest memory that EMILE ZOLA leaves. Whatever of his work is destined to fall or live, his and honor the man who, great writer or not, showed himself a great citizen.

The Army Post Schools. On account of the very large number of officers whose knowledge of military matters is small, the post schools this year assume unusual importance, and the order laying down the rules for the instruction of officers is more detailed than ordinarily.

These schools, to be conducted at all posts, will be attended by all Captains of the line of less than ten years' service. and all Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants except graduates of the Military Academy and of the Service Schools, that the Judicial Committee of the Privy

at the end of the term in the subjects taught. The instructors, so far as possible, will be field officers and Captains of over ten years' service; when these cannot be had, owing to the small force at a post, junior officers may be required to act as instructors, and in that case will not have to pass examinations in the subjects which they have taught to others. The schools will last for ninety days, between Nov. 1 and April 30, and there will be two hours of recitations daily.

The curriculum covers the Army Regulations, General Orders and all the details of administration, "regimental, company, bakery and mess funds;" the mechanism of the Quartermaster's, Pay and Subsistence departments, with practical work as well as theoretical; the drill regulations and tactics, military and international law, engineering, field surveying, map making and sketching, and hippology; while officers at coast artillery posts will study everything connected with their arm of the service.

The course in full covers two years study; but whenever a post commander finds officers in need of more elementary instruction than is provided by the regular course, he is to form classes therefor attendance at which will not take the place of the regular school.

Officers detached temporarily from posts are to keep up in the work of their classes and to be ready to take up their studies on rejoining. At the end of each school term examinations are to be held and certificates given to officers who prove their proficiency in the subjects taught. Officers who fail to pass will be reported to the Adjutant-General and will have to repeat the course the next year. If they fail a second time special reports will be made, to be considered by promotion boards, when such officers come up for advancement to higher grades. The officers who show most proficiency and intelligence will be noted with a view to their detail to the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, a detail which in time will lead to assignment to the General Staff that is being built up for the army.

The plan of the schools is excellently conceived and so detailed that the standard should not vary at the different posts; the result of the school work should go a long way in making even the most ignorant of the new Lieutenants a good deal of a soldier and greatly helping the army to assimilate the stock of good but untrained material that its sudden increase in size has imposed upon it.

How Alien Labor Is Barred Out of

· Australia. But little attention has yet been paid in this country to the extraordinary plan adopted by the Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth for the assurance of a monopoly to white labor in the Australian continent. The restrictive measure goes much further than any ever proposed in the United States, for it empowers the Custom House officers to shut out not only Asiatics and all other colored persons, whether alien or British, but also all white men, including British subjects, except native or naturalized Australians. We do not say that, as yet, decay, disasters of war and disasters of these unparalleled powers are exercised, peace it was no cheerful panorama but they are now upon the statute books. that he exhibited nor one that we should and may at any moment be called into have expected from the author of activity should an imperative demand to that effect be made by the Australian It is for Frenchmen to say how close Labor party, which is powerful, not only to nature or how remote from it the in Victoria, New South Wales and other constituent States, but also in the Fed-

eral legislature. The policy of rigorous exclusion was under the Second Empire; how much first applied in Australia to the Kanakas, the peasants of " La Terre " are like the | or South Sea Islanders. These men only came into competition with the lowest to read ZOLA twice; and we recall with forms of labor, but labor, nevertheless, which it was asserted white men could acteristic of his books, "Le Rève," in do. To wall out the Kanakas was easy which poetry reigns and the dogmatic enough, because they were backed by no strong Power, and no political complica-" Fécondité " and its successors may be | tions could be caused by the harsh treatdismissed as political economy. The ter- | ment of them. It was not so easy to cope ror and pity of war are still vivid to with the Mongolian problem, for the us in " Le Débâcle." But it is for the Japanese and Chinese compete with HESSLER, who has lately finished a 1,000-French to criticise their authors, al- white men in every kind of employment, though they are not likely to be just to and in the north of Australia they are ousting the shopkeepers and pedlers. Even the capitalist classes had begun to He was not only a novelist but an active | be subjected to pressure from Mongolian rivals. For example, Japanese vessels had attempted to take part in the pearling industry at Thursday Island, and Japanese steamers threatened to take away the bulk of Australia's Eastern

The agitation against alien competi-

tion culminated in the passage by the Australian Parliament of the Immigration Restriction act, which became operative at the beginning of the present year. It is, as we have said, the most drastic and sweeping measure ever adopted in any country. It provides that no person shall be allowed to land in Australia, who, when asked to do so by a customs officer, fails to write out at dictation, and sign in the officer's presence, a passage, fifty words in length, in a European language specified by the officer. This means that a custom officer is practically invested with an absolute power of exclusion, for he can require a passenger to write out fifty words in a language with which the passenger is almost certainly unacquainted. came to the defence of DREYFUS and, For instance, if the prospective emigrant be a Frenchman, he can be called upon to write in Finnish, or Hungarian, or Turkish, or Basque. Of course, public opinion would not justify a customs officer in street and thereabouts; and his boldness going so far, and, at present, the extraor- and activity won reluctant praise even from dinary provisions of the act are en-" Paccuse" will not be forgotten; and forced only against Japanese, Chinese, France herself may yet come to forgive | Kanakas and Hindus: if, however, there should be an inflow of cheap labor into Australia from Continental Europe, or even from the United Kingdom itself, there would be an outcry for the strict application of the new law. As a labor leader put it, when interviewed as to his opinion of the act: "We don't, as yet, object to any white people, and the orders given to the customs officers are not to enforce the act against any but

> Cambridge B. A. on that act." Whether the Australian Commonwealth has a right to exclude the Hindus, who are British subjects, is a question

though these latter will have to qualify | Council may have to determine. It is for the British Foreign Office to decide whether the exclusion of Japanese and Chinese from the territory of British colonies does not violate the treaties concluded between Great Britain on the one hand and China and Japan on the other. It is certain that if Australia undertook to exclude Germans. Russians or Italians upon any ground except disease or pauperism, the resultant international entanglements might give the mother country some trouble. As a matter of fact, the Australians are too shrewd to cause unnecessary friction by a premature application of the Immigration Restriction act to white labor. The demand for the exclusion of colored emigrants, whether alien or Hindu, is not merely a Labor party cry, but a national cry, in Australia, and, as such, will scarcely be disregarded by the British Government, notwithstanding the counter-claim put forward by British subjects in India of a right to emigrate to any of the British possessions. On the other hand, although at present work is scarce in some parts of Australia, the exclusion of white labor would be regarded even there as preposterous in view of the fact that the Australian continent has a population of only about one person to the square mile.

Wonderful.

Here is the greatest known wonder of politics, that is if our memorably anti-Bryan contemporary, the Hartford Times, doesn't delude itself:

"Connecticut Democrats enter on the present campaign full of well grounded hope. For the

The Democratic party of Connecticut, after having supported for two Presidential elections a candidate and a very positive and definite platform as the ideals of the future, has just repudiated that candidate and platform against the strenuous and indignant protests of their friends. And now the Connecticut Democrats are declared united.

If that is so, the entire Democratic novement during the past six years has been a pretence most hollow and a farce most howling, and its sudden acquirement of seriousness and power has no parallel in our political history.

Call Off One or the Other!

In the midst of increased rioting by members of the Mine Workers' union, Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, their president. seeks to change the issue before the public to one of wages. Without discussing the merits of Mr. MITCHELL'S denial that his men are lawbreakers we will say that it might have seemed more deserving of consideration had not his statement borne the unmistakable earmark of the rioter's friend. Look at this sentence of it:

"We have been more successful in allaying vio ence than the Coal and Iron police in inciting it."

This has a familiar sound. When the uniformed representatives of order appear to rescue men's right to work from the attacks of violence, the leaders in lawlessness always denounce them as inciters of riot." Mr. MITCHELL here writes himself down as a striker of that

Let him call off his lawless followers or call off the strike!

Pokeritis may not be as common as ap-In Jefferson Market court Sunday an "instructor in physical culture " confessed that he couldn't help playing poker. He had forbidden " poker rooms " to let him play and swore that if they did he would complain against them; and he had complained when they didn't heed his warnings. He knows he will lose, but he can't keep away from the sinful game if he can find one; and he has no trouble in finding more than one. Where are the friends of humanity? There should be a Poker Hospital or there should be a Poker Ward in every hospital.

Dr. ROBERT HESSLER, a resident of Los gansport, in Indiana, makes an interesting report on the cost of automobiling. Dr mile journey in his gasolene vehicle, kept a detailed record each day of the number of miles travelled, the amount of oil consumed and the cost of repairs while on the road.

It was found on finishing the trip that the machine had required seventy-five gallons of gasolene, worth \$8, and that \$5 cents had been spent for lubricating oil. This, practically, represented the actual cost of operation, which, as will be seen, averaged somewhat less than one cent a mile.

In the course of the journey one of the wheels of the doctor's vehicle was sprung while crossing a deep gully, a tire wa punctured and one or two bolts were lost; so that the cost of repairs and replacements was, approximately, \$10. Items of that nature, however, are likely to figure in the cost of running a road vehicle of any sort 1,000 miles, and if they are no more prominent when automobiles are involved than in the case of horse-drawn vehicles, they may be fairly omitted from an estimate of the expense of operation designed for purposes of comparison.

Had all of the highways over which i passed been in good condition it is believed that the machine in question would have suffered no injury whatever. It has frequently been demonstrated that it costs twice as much for fuel alone to run an automobile over poor roads as over good ones.

Certain "pullers-in" for some clothing stors in Canal street have been arrested at the instance of certain merchants. We haven't heard much of the puller-in " for some years. He used to be a great character, especially in Baxter persons who couldn't approve his processes Along comes a man with no desire for buying clothes. Five or six " pullers-in " fight for him. The strongest or most skilful drags him in, makes him buy a suit or a pair of trousers or pummels him if he is obstinate. The clothes are cheap and a whole skin is good to wear. The wise victim of the "puller-in" bought as little as was necessary to secure his release and avoided that part of the town ever afterward. It seems a curious way of selling goods and is a purchase by conquest. But the flow of language and the muscular readiness of the puller-in are admirable. He may be Asiatics; if we chose, however, we could described as a "barker" who had rather exclude anybody; we could trip up a fight than "bark."

The Dive of the Murder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: I suggest that the name of the dive "Empire" be changed to the

THE CANTEEN. Gen. Funston's Report Strengthens the

ANISM.

From the Springfield Republican.

nomination of any man standing for the cor-

poration control of politics, rather than the

political control of corporations.

This has been the case in other States of

political importance. Wisconsin affords an

zation" really means. The Eastern news-papers, which are unrelenting in their bit-

because of illness of its nominee, it is fo that the anti-silver minority to whom

the issues of 1836. Personally, I disagree with Mr Bryan in

HIS DEAR BEAD FRIEND.

Funeral of a Negro.

The funeral of Richard J. Henry, colored, for so long a time the porter and private

His tidelity, his courtesy, his intelligence

nd his effective service had endeared him

not only to his master and employers, but

to all the numerous company of white men of all degrees who came in contact with him.

Large sums of money were intrusted daily

to his care for transmission to the bank, and

t is estimated that in this position he had arried upon his person millions of dollars.

t his funeral the respect and regard of the

thite friends of this admirable negro were verywhere in evidence. They made a large

representation in the large audience.
The funeral, conducted by high officials

of Henry's own church and race, was most impressive and full of high tributes to the

character and record of the deceased. The

gentleman.
"To me his offices of concern and thoughtfulness were constant and grateful. In the
course of nature he should have survived
me, and I always felt that if he did there was

mortals after death. His memory will be

The College Yell and the Conductor. De Style: Where did the boys acquire that beau-did college yell?

Combusts-They merely repeat the stations as

A Georgian to the Defence of Cats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS Sir: In your issue

of cats. I have been in the grocery business for

many years. I believe in cats. Why? In my store I have at least ten grown cats and more a com-

mouse or rat it is in the mouth of one of those cats.

At 11 P. M.

Pella- Yes, and yet I often wish be would "thaw

Stella - What a thin man Mr. Bocker is

heard from the conductor on the local trein-

a be omitted from a special comment

Demand That It Be Restored to the Army. Opposition to Silver a Cover to Driving All TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Nearly Radicalism Out of the Democracy. the individual opinion of the officers of the To the Editor of The Republican: Thirteen army as to the merits and demerits of the post ocratic State conventions thus far this year have refused to reaffirm the Ka sas City platform, while fourteen have reaffirmed it. But these figures canteen system. An almost upanimous rethat had, as yet, been devised as a means of amount to very little. The next Democratic Napromoting discipline, comfort and content ment in the ranks, minimizing drunkenness will not indorse "16 to 1," and that is the main point. The Week y Republican. and its resultant misconduct, desertions and But is that "the main point"? To some consequent courts-martial and other sorts of

demoralization. Now comes additional testimony from high Motal source. The following is an extract from the annual report of Brigadier-General Frederick Function, I. S. A., commanding the Department of the Colorado:

There has been a deplorable increase of offences in general and of desertion in particular. In my opinion, there are two principal causes for this state of affairs.

Second The abolition of the canteen feature of the post exchange.

Since this action was taken saloons of the lowest

Since this action was taken saloons of the lowest type have been established just outside the boun daries of the various reservations. Their proprietors are, in almost every case, unprincipled scoundrels who leave nothing undone to debauch the soliders and obtain their money.

Gambling is universal in these dives, and they are frequented by dissolute women. The solider whose desire for jugor would rodinarily be salished by a few gwsses of beer in the canteen of the post exchange goes to one of these resorts and does well if he escapes before he has spent or gambled away all his money, overstayed his leave or engaged in an alteration.

As a rule, the local authorities regard the existence of these places with indifference or approval,

an altercation.

As a rule, the local authorities regard the existence of these places with indifference or approval, as it causes the soldier to spend his money in the community. The efficiency of the army or the ruin of a good soldier is nothing to them.

There can be no reasonable doubt that most of the trials by general court martial and summary courts, as least so far as this department is concerned, are directly traceable to this cause. Since I have had command there has taken place the rulin and degradation of several non-commissioned officers of long service and fine record.

In short, the recent legislation by Congress on this question, so far as this department is concerned, has had no effect except to lower the discipline of the army, ruin scores of good soldiers and fill the pockets of a lot of saloonkeepers and gamblers.

Gen. MacArthur, commanding the De-

Gen. MacArthur, commanding the Department of the Lakes, in his annual report calls attention to the report of Inspector General Garlington, who says he found the guardhouses at all the posts overcrowded

with general prisoners undergoing sentences or awaiting trial. A great many army of-deers attribute the present condition to the olition of the canteen. The unwisdom of abolishing the army can-The army of the United States is too good a body of men to be ruined to please the W. C. T. U., or any one else. Will you not add the weight of your views to what so many others have voiced, that the canteen be restored and the guardhouses thus emptied at all our military posts? J. A. JUDSON, Formerly Captain in the Army.

New YORK, Sept. 27.

Views of a Traveller Through the Coal Region.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir. While Wilkes-Barre, was impressed with the fact that if other papers would publish the sam truthful news, there would be no strike. As a commercial man, have talked with many people in eastern part of this State and have yet to find a man believing the strike

just or wanted. The papers, next to the officers who are apposed to uphold the law, are to blame for this trouble The usual question is, how much is Mitchell

The usual agreements and a strong and asking?

P. T. Barnum once said: "The American cople like to be humbugged." If he was live he would see the truth illustrated.

The large number of householders paving igh prices for cost and then giving donations (b) the poor miner, but such donations being detracked by people smart chough to live lithout work.

Why do not the merchants, who are the life of the newspapers, insist that the strike be

topped.

Let the papers follow THE SUN.

Why does Mitchell not call at meeting of the niners to see if they will accept the offer to return to work and each company adjust he trouble of its own men. Then, if it is not done, Mitchell has right on his side and he public would support him. As it is, the rec() American public is being ruled, dictated o, imposed upon and even killed by three or our men who have no right to be outside orison walls. or men who have no right to be disable prison walls.

If this strike wins we are no longer free people and the President of the United States would be justified in resigning in favor of this man Mitchell.

SUNBURY, Pa., Sept. 28.

The Hay Note Warmly Approved.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Secretary Hay to the European Powers for the humanitarian treatment of my coreligionists by the Roumanian Government and praiseworthy messages ever penned and transmitted to foreign countries. The grand and noble action of the Administration has met the hearty approbation of all intelligent Hebrews with whom I have come in contact since I read the communication. and it will receive the stamp of approval by all right-minded men, irrespective of religious

proclivities. The grand old Republican party, whier always justly boasted of the great part it played in the emancipation of the slaves and its patriotic policy to protect American citi

its patriotic policy to protect American citizens wherever our glorious flag floats, can be relied upon to back up, if necessary, the Republican Administration with an intelligent, strenuous and prudent policy, looking forward to a fulfilment of the commendable stand taken by it in regard to the Roumanian persecution of the Jews.

President Roosevelt, his Administration and the Republican party ought to be profoundly congratulated and most hearfilt thanked for the memorable and progressively humane position assumed by the Administration, which, beyond the shadow of a doubt, is a long step in the direction of the diminution of the blind prejudice against the Hebrews, not only in Roumania, but everywhere else, and it also tends to the strengthening of the brother-hood of man. Sol. Offenheimer.

Equal Rights.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: It agreed on all hands that workmen shall have the right, by organization or otherwise, to promote their own interests, and that they may guit work when they please, individually or that they may combine to quit work: that is, to strike: and it is also agreed that while they choose to remain idle they shall be protected in that right. But it seems to be mooted question whether men who do not wish to remain idle, but who choose to work, should also be protected in their right to labor.

The tone of much of the public press would seem to throw doubt upon the right of men who wish to labor to be protected in that right; at any rate, upon the duty of Government to afford instant and adequate protec-tion to men who want to labor. In other words, liberty to be idle is sacred, but liberty to work would seem to be af lesser importance. This is a question that must be settled and settled

No right can be more sacred than the right to labor, for it involves the right to live, and Government, State or National, should not hesitate to furnish at once adequate protection to men who wish to labor. There is no higher right and there is no liberty where this right is not secure.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Suggestion of a Dissatisfied Playgoer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The other night I went to see a play in an uptown theatre.

Judging from the behavior of the audience I be-came convinced that to the majority the essential part of the play was entirely inconceivable. From the fact that the first act of the play is rather funny and the skilful personification of a Jewish character on the part of the star actor, the audience got the impression that the play was to be regarded in the spirit of a joke on something or other, in consequence of which a constant laughter was kept up even while the scenes became serious. This and constant hushing on the part of the remainder of the audience was annoying to the extreme.

believe, therefore, that it is necessary to guide I believe, therefore, that it is necessary to guide the theatre going public with regard to the plays they intend seeing, and recommend that theatrical managers give a synopsis of the play on their programmes, indicating thereon the comical and serious parts of the play in order to protect from annoyance those theatregoers who like to get some moral benefit from a play.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25. ADRIAN BORREBACH.

Who Can Burn Oil or Gas? THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC: A fortune

awaits the man who can adapt cil or gas to be used for the ordinary steam or hot water houseboiler, so that it can be run cheap and safe. My opinion is you could start a discussion that might end in some one gaining the point needed, thereby beating the coal situation in a measure by curtailing the use of coal.

JOHN S. MENAGH.

THE LARGER ISSUES OF "BRY-CANADA. Politically Disturbed-More Anxious for Independence.

tion to say that the political situation in Canada has not been more interesting sine 1867 than it is to-day. The South African war has profoundly modified the relations between the Colony and Great Britain, and the members of the Dominion Cabinet are at sixes and sevens among themselves on the tariff question. It is known also that the health of the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, people who have been watching with interis precarious, and may at an early date est, and perhaps some inside knowledge, cause his retirement from office. It is to the efforts making for the "reorganization this that the present activity of Mr. Tarte, of the Democratic party, nothing seems the Minister of Public Works, is attributed. more clear than the fact that dropping 16 to I is only the preliminary and least im-It is commonly supposed that Mr. Tarte portant part of the programme. This was is aiming at the succession to the Premiershown in Massachusetts, where the willingship, and in order to unite Canadians of all less of Mr. Williams to have the bugaboo races and origins in supporting him he is ratio ignored was treated by the majority going about over Ontario and other provis not of the least importance. What was wanted was the elimination of everything inces, carrying on a vigorous campaign in favor of a high protective tariff. It is hardly that stood for the radical anti-monopoly policy of the Democratic party, the complete necessary to say that he is meeting with obliteration of all that would prevent the enthusiastic support from the industrial

MONTREAL, Sept. 28,-It is no exaggera-

of several of his colleagues in the Cabinet, and hesitation among the agriculturists of Ontario whose products are exported to outside markets. illuminating illustration of what "reorganipapers, which are unrelenting in their bitterness against "Bryanism" and all its works, have exuited over the action of the Democratic convention of that State in ignoring the Kansas City platform. To read them you would think that no other such patriotic gathering ever assembled But they carefully refrain from noting that the forces which were able to defeat reaffirmation of the national platform in that convention also put the Democratic party in a position of avowed opposition to the reform of primary elections in the State, and the causal assessment of private with corporate property. The fact is that since Governor La Follette was able to wrest control of the Republican organization from the corporations and proclaim a policy for the protection of popular rights, alike from the corrupt politician and the tax-dodging railroads, the latter turned their attention to the Democratic organization, captured it, nominited a man who has always been their tool, and boldly discarded not only outside markets.

What the issue of the present crisis will be cannot yet be foreseen. No one seems to know whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is still in Europe, approves of his colleague' activity and programme, or whether is may not be that he is profiting by it to obtain favorable terms in his negotiations with the French, Swiss and Italian governments for Canadian products. it may. Mr. Tarte himself acknowledges no relation between his advocacy of a high tariff and the commercial negotiations with the European Continental countries

interests everywhere, and to a considerable

extent from that section of the agricultural

community dependent on the industria but there is strong opposition on the par

named. With regard to the sentiment in Canada toward the United States, I may say at once that all active desire for annexation has disappeared for the moment, and in its place there has grown a strong desire for Democratic organization, captured instead a man who has always been r tool, and boldly discarded not only Democratic doctrines of 1900, but even a principles of ordinary political justas seen self-evident. But as they threw thourf 16 to 1, they are unstintingly layded. national independence. The discovery tha the British Government had made over-tures to Washington, or was alleged to have made them, to settle the Alaska dispute with-out consulting Canada on the subject. overboard is to 1, they are unstable, applauded in illinois and Indiana very similar action was taken. In Michigan a convention overwhelmingly made up of "Bryanite" Democrats, for the sake of harmony and in the face of a pressing State issue, kept silence on national issues and nominated a man who was inactive, to say the least, in the last two national campaigns. The State issue is equal taxation and hostility to a domineering railroad corporation, but raised a perfect storm among the Canadians, and only helped to strengthen the idea of independence. At the same time the British Colonial Office was notified that Canada would not recognize any settle ment of the Canadian claims made over head of the Canadian Government On this boundary matter, however settled. to a domineering failroad corporation, but since the convention and the withdrawal the Canadian Government claims the righ of a principal, the position of Great Britain being regarded as only secondary and to give the arrangement international effect. The situation somewhat resembles that of oncession of silence was made is quite as ostile to any real attack upon the railroad and other corporations in politics as it was

the three corners duel. In regard to reciprocity with the United To the issues of 1836. Personally, I disagree with Mr Bryan in his present attitude. I think the silver issue is dead and that when the money question becomes acute again it will not be in the form of an agitation for bimetallism. But it seems to me apparent that the people who are continually crying out against the Kansas City platform are, as Tom Johnson says, "not afraid of free silver, but of free men." If a State convention drops silver, they see to it that it drops the attack upon sovernment by injunction, and most of the expressions of advanced democracy, as well. Mr. Johnson has openly declared that he does not and never did believe in free silver, but he is attacked as bitterly as though he were a typical "silver crank." And every convention, but a State of any great political importance, which has ignored the Democratic national platform on the plea that 18 to 1 is dead, or unpapular, has gone on that State into close alliance with those capitalistic or plutocratic forces which since the States, the resentment at Ottawa over the fruitlessness of the long-drawn-out nego-tiations at Washington is as lively as ever, and statements made to me by a leading Cabinet Minister and member of the Liberal party leave no doubt that Canada will not again enter into negotiations for a treaty vithout some previous assurance that the are seriously meant. But there is such thing as going to Canossa, and, however much Canadians may inveigh against the United States, the bulk of them know that their commercial, if not their political, interest lies in intimate relations with

their southern neighbors.

The return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from Europe is awaited with anxiety, as there is much disturbance created in the public mind by the evident discord in the Cabinet and the renewed rumors of undue interfer ence by the Governor General at the insti gation of the Colonial Secretary in London in the conduct of the Government by his Constitutional advisors.

that State into close aliance with those the ralistic or plutocratic forces which since the raise of Bryanism it has rightly and patriotically opposed. If there is any half-way point between the Democracy of Bryan, Tom Johnson and George Fred Williams on the one hand, and that of Carter Harrison, David B Hill and Arthur Pue Gorman on the other, the people who are now preaching of harmony and mutual concessions do not purpose to stop at it WILLIS J. ARBOT. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 24. GAS BILL UNPAID: NO SCHOOL. Evening Pupils Turned Away Because Brooklyn Bill Is Not Paid.

The evening school session announced to begin last night in Public School 100. West Eighth street, Coney Island, was The Mayor of Atlanta Speaks at the indefinitely postponed because of the lack of gas to light the building. Early vesterday morning a representative of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company called on Principal Charles Perrine at the school building servant of his Honor. Mayor Lavingston Mims, and proclaimed his authority to lock the embodied in its programme an episode that s too notable and too altogether pleasing gas meter. Then he locked it. More than a score of pupils were turned away from the school because of lack of light.

the school because of lack of light.

It appears that prior to consolidation
the city of Brooklyn owed \$800 for gas used
in the school. After consolidation the com-

in the school. After consolidation the company sued and recovered judgment. Since that time monthly bills have accumulated to the amount of \$1.823.

A representative of the company said last night that a monthly statement had been rendered to the Board of Education, but that through some red tape the bill remains unsettled.

"In view of the absence of coal," he added.

In view of the absence of coal," he added.

"In view of the absence of coal," he added, "the board will probably use gas stoves to heat the building, while the beginning of the evening school sessions will add materially to the indebtedness. The company simply could not see any reason why it should continue the supply of gas unless the bill be paid."

Impressive and full of high tributes to the character and record of the deceased. The Mayor of the city and his accomplished wife occupied front seats in the church during the services, and when the ministerial offices had progressed to a certain point the Mayor of the city, who was also the employer of the deceased, was called uron to speak. Without any special time for preparation, and mainly upon the impulse and suggestir nof the moment. Mayor Minis, who has long been held one of the most accomplished and aristocratic gentlemen of the South, a cavalier and a Bourbon of the most pronounced type, arose and said. "Your call on me to speak on this occasion was certainly unexpected and yet while so heartily commending all that has been so feelingly and eloquently said in reference to my dear dead friend, my friend of more than a third of a century. I cannot refrain from expressing the groune grief and sorrow that his death has occasioned me. Indeed, a sorrow that my entire lamily shares, and I know, too, it will be felt by the large number of his friends and mine who knew him so well in the connection he had with the business in which I have been engaged for so many year, and I might add his many white friends in this city who respected and admired him for the splendid qualities that he possessed. He was ever doing charity and kindness to all sorts of people. He was, indeed, a modifused and devoted friend, and a Christian gentleman. To me his offices of concern and thought. HOPE HALL NOT TO BE SOLD. The Report That It Will Be Is a l'alsehood

Mrs. Ballington Booth, on her return yesterday from a trip to the prisons of California, said she had learned with surprise and distress that in her absence the story had once more appeared in the New York newspapers that Hope Hall in Flushing was to be sold. The report, she says, is a weapon being used against her by a few dissatisfied Flushing people who wish to see the home closed. The majority of the inhabitants of Flushing are in favor of the work, she says, and the stories cirof the work, she says, and the stories cir-culated against it are falsehoods. This winter the home's work is to be extended.

COURTS-MARTIAL INCREASE. lien. Randall Says It Is Due in Part to Abolishment of the Canteen.

PURILAND, Ore., Sept. 29.-George M. Randall, commanding the department of Columbia, in his annual report to the Adjutant General of the army says:

me, and I always felt that if he did there was no living man on whom I could better rely for kindness and care for my family.

"I can point to no one whose daily life and character afford a better and more commendable example to all men to emulate than this.

"He well deserves all the comforts, blessings and promises of the holy religion he professed and which the distinguished reverend clerry has, on this solemn occasion, so ably administered.

"I care not, though, for creeds in that unknown country from whose bourne no traveller returns"—and to which his pure spirit tends—for i feel that the good man who sleeps in all the awful majesty of death in yonder coffin carries with him acceptable credentials to all the happiness that pertains to mortals after death. His memory will be *There was a considerable increase over the preceding year in the ratio of trials by court-martial to the average of enlisted strength. It is believed to be due in part to the large number of recruits, but in part also to the abolition of the sale of beer a

Dr. Wintner Finds That His Substitute Is to Remain.

The Rev. Dr. Leopold Wintner, for more than twenty years the pastor of the Temple Beth-Elehim in Keap street, Williamsburg. has returned from an eight months' tour abroad, and learned to his astonishment that Rabbi Raphael Benjamin, who was engaged to do the pastoral work during his absence, has been engaged for two years

and when he went away in the early part of February a purse of \$1,000 was presented to him and his congregation bade him come safely back that he might for many years more minister to them. Dr. Wintner's term as pastor expires in October, 1903.

ing every day. I buy 10 cents worth of beef teat meat, I call 10. Their meal time is 8 o'clock. They are always on time. Result: Whenever I see a Dr. Pentecost Has Gone to Japan. The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, the

Nothing is destroyed in my stores by rats. No sacks of nical, flour cr bran is ever cut. They save me hundreds of dollars yearly. Rats won't save in the same house with cats. Try my plan, fellow grocerymen; you won't regret it.

Colcadus, Ga., Sept. 26. C. J. Frederick. ago, resigned a prosperous charge in the city of Yonkers, to devote his energies to purely evangelistic work, is now on his way to Japan, where he will take up evangelistic work in connection with the "Taikyo Dendo," or Twentieth Century movement which was begun two years ago in the Mikado's realm.

S. D. BABCOCK'S WILL. \$50,000 Left to Charities-Rest of the

Banker's Millions Go to His Kin. The petition for probate of the will of Samuel D. Babcock, the banker, filed here yesterday, gives the value of his estate in New York State as over \$600,000. Though the bulk of this is bequeathed to relatives either directly or in trust, there are num-

erous charitable and friendly legacies. To Christ Church, Riverdale, is left a legacy of \$20,000. Similar sums are given o Calvary Church and to St. Luke's Hospital, and there are these other bequests To the Museum of Natural History, \$5,000 Metropolitan Museum of Art \$5,000; Children's Aid Society, \$5,000; Y. M. C. A., \$5,000, Charity Organization Society, \$2,000; New York Home for Intemperate Men. \$2,000; Samaritan Home for the Aged, \$2,000; the Sheltering Arms, \$1,000, and St. Luke's Home, \$2,000.

inventory has yet been made of the No inventory has yet been made of the whole estate, but it was said by counsel for the petitioners that it will reach into the millions. The banker's children will each inherit a large fortune.

COLOMBIAN FIGHTING NEWS. Liberals Have Lost Their Chance, Says the Gen. Pinzon's Captain

Among the passengers who arrived from Colon yesterday on the steamer Alliança was Capt. J. R. Merritt, late commande of the Colombian gunboat Gen. Pinzon Capt. Merritt says he has been in the service of the Colombian Government for sixteen months, and except for a slight affair about a year ago has seen no fighting. The rebels have no war vessels on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus, and the gunboat has done

the 1sthmus, and the gunboat has done little more than transport troops and mules. "The Liberals lost their chance," said Capt. Merritt, "when they failed to follow up their success at Agua Dulce by an attack on Panama. Now the United States has on Panama. Now the Charge of the railroad.
There was very little fighting at Agua
Dulce. The place was captured by starving

Capt. Merritt would neither deny nor confirm the rumor that his mission here was to purchase another war vessel, but said the would not return to Colombia The Gen. Pinzon was formerly James Gordon Bennett's yacht Namouna.

TWAS BRIERTON. SAYS COWEN. Supervisor of the "City Record" Blames Subordinate for Delays.

Complaints have been sent to the Mayor ecently by firms doing business with the City Record office that there has been undue delay in the payment of accounts There is also complaint of delay in many

official advertisements.

At the meeting of the Board of City Record yesterday Supervisor Cowen replied that he was not responsible, and that the blame rested with Henry J. Brierten. the advertising expert of the department.
The board, therefore, ordered Mr. Cowen
to prepare charges against Mr. Brierton.
Mr. Brierton got the place of the property. Mr. Brierton got the place after a relative of Mr. Cowen's, caught cribbing at a civil service examination, had been put out

Mr. Brierton said last night he had had no reason to anticipate that Mr. Cowen would make charges against him, but pending the receipt of the specifications he had nothing else to say.

PANAMA GOVERNOR'S PROTEST. This Government Will Pay No Attention to It. as He Has No National Authority.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. - The first official nformation that the Governor of Panama had protested against the landing of American marines and blue jackets on the Isthmus to keep traffic open between the Atlantic and the Pacific reached the State ment to-day in a despatch from Mr. Ehrman, the Vice-Consul of the United States at Panama. His message follows:

Panama. His message follows:

"Trains running regularly. In the last few days bands of revolutionists have been seen on the line of railroad. Governor has protested against landing Americans." The State Department has never received any formal protest from the Government of Columbia. Until it does it will not pay any attention to the representations of the any attention to the representations of Governor of Panama, who is only a vincial officer and has no national or diplomatic authority

COST OF OUR CONSULAR SERVICE. Excess of Expenditures Over Receipts Last Year Was Only \$96.972.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The expense of maintaining United States consular officers in foreign countries has constantly increased, owing to extensions of the service, but the excess of expenditures over receipts in this service was less last year than in any year since 1803. These facts appear in the annual report of the Auditor for the State

and other departments, made public to-day.

The salaries and other expenses paid to Consular officers during the last fiscal year. Consular officers during the last fiscal year amounted to \$1.194.447, as against \$1.151.844 in 1901. The consular fees received last year amounted to \$1.097.475, leaving an excess of disbursoments of \$96.972, as against \$147.040 in the year before. The total salaries and other expenses paid to United \$1.097.475 and \$1.000 and \$1 \$597,332.

BIGGERCHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE. Dean Hoffman's Legacy is to Be I sed in Adding Three or Four Stories.

It is proposed to add three, parhaps four, rories to the Episcopal (hurch Missions House at Fourth avenue and I wenty-second street. The late Dean Hoffman left by street. The late lean hourist left will \$0.000, which he desired to have invested in real estate for the Board of Missions, which has charge of the Charch Missions House. That body finds its building an advantageous rental property, and has decided that it could not better investigations and the state of the state o the Dean's money than in such a manner.

J. Pierpont Morgan was a leading spirit in the erection of this house. Its cost. including site, was \$400,000.

JEWS BECOMING LAX.

Their Rabbis Regret That Some Do Not Close on Holy Days - Want This Done. The local board of Jewish ministers of New York has issued a circular letter urging New York has issued a circular letter urging upon Jews more rigid observance of the coming holy days. The board regrets that in late years some Jews have not closed their places of business on Rosh-Hashonah and Yom Kippur and appeals to them to do their utmost to bring about a more universal observance among Jews. The letter is signed by Rabbi Gustay Gottheil.

The Cause of Beribert.

It has long been known that unhygiente conditions favor the occurrence of the disease known as beriberi, so prevalent in the Philippines and in other countries of the East. It is generally believed that its direct cause is to be found in defective food. Major Rost of the Eritish Imperial Medical Service claims to have discovered a bacillus in formented rice and rice-liquor which he concludes is specific cause of the disease. It proceeds in fowls many of the symptoms resemble those of beribert in man, Moreover, it is symptoms. He ascribes the disease, the tothe use of fermential rice develop sit for the use of fermential rice and especific to rice-liquor, to the use of which bever a the coolies are especially addicted this expecter, and women rarely, drink espinor, and hence the infrequency of he disease in such subjects. conditions favor the occurrence of the dis-

Pape Leo's Jubilee Tiara. From the Landon tilob

Of the many magnificent and costly jubilee ; ents to be offered to the Pope on the occasion the sliver jubilee of his Pontificate is the ju-Presbyterian preacher who, a few mon lis tiars, which has just been finished by the Bolog artist, Augusto Milani. The three crowns at the purce gold, beautifully embossed, but body of the tlara is of silver. Even thus the taltogether weighs over two pounds. In the lot part are three medallions, representing St. Pe Pius IX, and Leo XIII., the three Pontiffs a have reigned as Bishops of Rome for over twee five years. The work is wonderfully rich artistic